

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

VENEDIKTOV, L.N.

AID P - 3718

Subject

: USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1

Pub. 29 - 23/25

Author

Venediktov, L. N., Eng.

Title

Balancing of the rotors of electric motors

Periodical: Energetik, 12, 30-33, D 1955

Abstract

: The author describes the procedure, methods, and instruments of balancing the rotors of electric motors, in particular the balancing machines of the DB-3, DB-4, and DB-2MR types. One photograph, 1 diagram and 4

drawings.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VENEDIKTOV, M. M., Candidate of Agric Sci (diss) -- "Intraspecific and interspecific hybridization of tetraploid wheat of Dagestan". Leningrad, 1959. 19 pp (Min Agric USSR, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Sci Red Inst of Plant Growing), 150 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 117)

EYDUS, G.S.; MARKOV, V.V.; VENEDIKTOV, M.D.

Asynchronous address communication systems; a survey. Probl. pered. inform. 1 no.413-19 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted May 18, 1965.

15-57-3-3736

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,

pp 180-181 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Venediktov, M. V.

TITLE:

Determination of the Distribution of Moisture During Desiccation in Bodies With Typical Capillary Pores (Opredeleniye raspredeleniya vlazhnosti v tipichmom kapillyarno-

poristom tele v protsesse sushki) (in Ukrainian)

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Nauk. zap. Stanislavs'k. derzh. ped. in-ta, fiz-matem. ser., 1955, Nr 1, pp 3-12

In order to determine the distribution of moisture in bodies with capillary pores, the method of finding the dielectric constant is convenient. The change in the dielectric varies linearly with change in moisture. The method of P. E. /leksandrov is used for determining the dialectric constant (Sb. Fizika pochy. SSSR, 1938, 5, 404 (Physics of the Soils of the USSR), 1938, Vol 5, p 4047. Investigations have shown that the determination is most precise when the conductivity is small

Card 1/2

Determination of the Distribution of Moisture (Cont.)

15-57-3-3736

(on the order of 10^{-5} ohm⁻¹ cm⁻¹). In order to avoid the error resulting from the fact that the field at the edges of the plates of the condenser is nonlinear, it is convenient to isolate a layer in the middle of the dielectric. The capacitance of such a condenser is considered to be that of a large number of elemental parallel condensers. A plexiglass cylinder was filled with quartz sand and in the middle of it six condensers were mounted in the axial direction. The capacitance of the condenser and, after this, the total moisture were determined by using the graduated curve obtained earlier. The total measured error amounted to 0.5 percent.

Card 2/2

L. I. 5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8"

VENEDIKTOV, M.V., red.; PECHUK, V.I., red.; NECHAYEV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDNYY, N.M., red.; RUDNAYA, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUDNYAVTSEVA, R.G., otv. za vyp.; PAVLENKO, V.N., red.; BUREYEV, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Industrial control, equipment and the means of automatic control] Pribory promyshlennogo kontrolia i sredstva avtomatiki; doklady i soobshcheniia. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1963. 370 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po priboram promyshlennogo kontrolya i sredstvam avtomatiki. 2. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana Ukr.SSR (for Nechayev).

(Automatic control)

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology, K-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63947

Author: Venediktov, M. V.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Moisture Distribution in a Typical Capillary-Porous

Body During the Proce s of Drying

Original

Ø)

Periodical: Nauk. zap. Stanislavs'k. derzh. ped. in-ta, fiz.-matem. ser., 1955,

No 1, 3-12; Ukrainian

Abstract: Description of the procedure developed by the author for determining the distribution of moisture (M) in a capillary-porous body during the drying process without cutting the sample under investigation into separate layers. From the value of dielectric permittivity measured by the method voltage resonance according to Aleksandrov's

scheme (described) a determination of M is made. The object under study was the 0.6-0.8 mm fraction of quartz sand, washed free of

Card 1/2

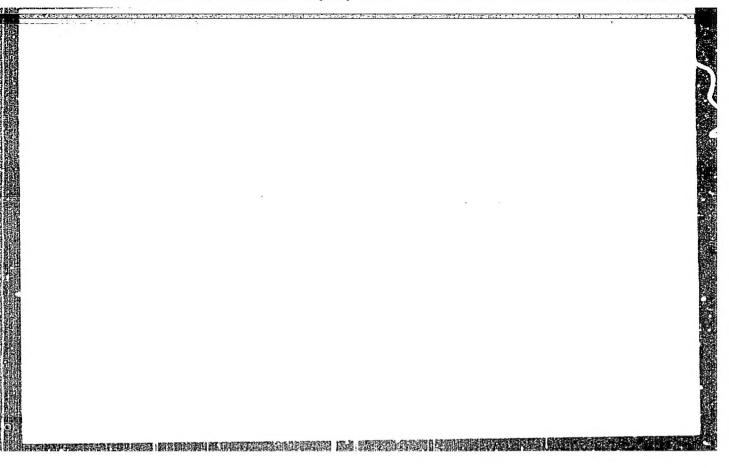
USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology, K-1

BURGER BERGER BURGER BURGER

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63947

Abstract: electrolytes and having an initial M of ~ 20%. Distribution of M during drying is determined by means of a number of condensers, inserted into the sample under study, in the calibration of which for the quartz sand used a curvilinear correlation between dielectric permittivity and M had been ascertained. There are shown curves of the distribution of M within the investigated sample (2.4 cm in depth) at different stages of drying in the case of a uniform distribution of temperature therein. By the magnitude of the errors (0.5%) the method approximates other determination procedures.

Card 2/2

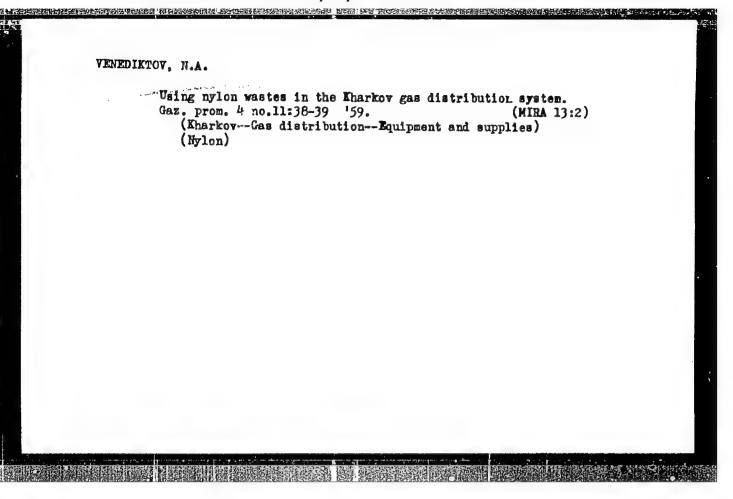


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30: 3n .Le. Ti, 2 Nov 80 - 3 mway of inimaticis and Testrical Directs biser Defended at 1930 Histor Who of the Institutions (18).

VENEDIKTOV, M.V., BIBIK, V.P.

Determining the coefficients of heat conductivity and of the absorption of ultrasonic waves for wet capillary-porous bodies. Inch. fiz.zhur. 4 no.11:120-122 N '61. (MRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut, g. Stanislav. (Heat--Conduction) (Absorption of sound)



YENEDIKTOV, N.A.; AFRAMOVICH, P.Ya.; FURSAYEV, V.M.

Gas cock made of kapron. Gaz.prom. 5 no.6:32-35 Je '60.

(Gas burners)

LAPP, Ralph; VENEDIKTOV, N.A.; redaktor; BELEVA, N.A. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

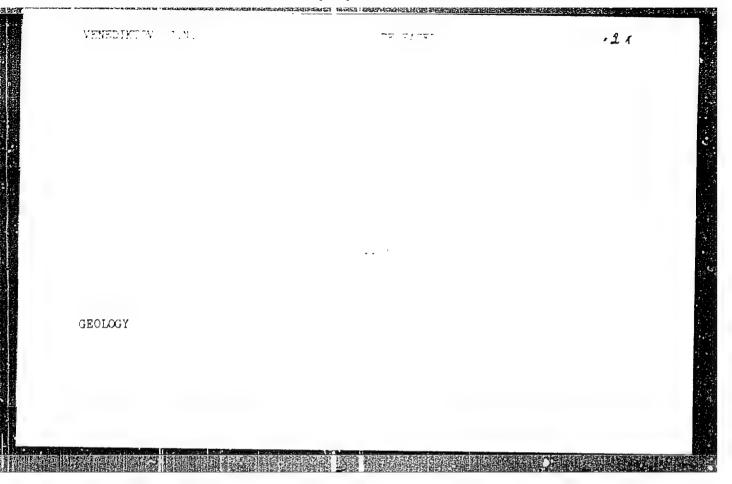
[The new force; the story of atoms and people. Translated from the English] Novaia sila ob atomakh i liudiakh. Sokraschennyi perevod s anglitakogo. Predislovie M.I.Rubinshteina. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 221 p. (MLRA 8:6) (Atomic power) (Atomic energy) (Atomic homb)

VENEDIKTOV, N.M., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk); KARMINSKIY, A.B., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Preventing the washout of slopes. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.8:14-15 Ag '61. (MRA 14:10)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy zemlyanogo polotna Dneprogiprotransa (for Karminskiy).

(Railroads—Track)



5(1) 15(8)

Rogovin, Z. A.

TITLE: A New Method for Determining the Chemical and Physical

Heterogeneity of Acetone-Soluble Acetyl Cellulose (Novyy metod opredeleniya khimicheckoy i fizicheskoy neodnorodnosti

atsetonorastvorimoy atsetiltsellyulozy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost, 1958, Nr 8,

pp 470 - 472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fractions of acetyl cellulose (I) from technical pre-

parations differ in the size of their molecules and in the degree of esterification of the triacetyl cellulose. Since the methods of determining this heterogeneity (Ref 1) are too complicated for use under operating conditions, the evaluation of acetate fibers during the production process is confined to evaluating its low-molecular fraction content. This is stated as being not enough, since in order to obtain a clear picture of the technical fiber-forming properties

a clear picture of the technical fiber-forming properties of (I) it would also be important to evaluate the high-

Card 1/2 molecular fractions. Therefore, it is suggested (1) to

A New Method for Determining the Chemical and Physical SOV/64-58-8-5/19 Heterogeneity of Acetone-Soluble Acetyl Cellulose

determine the low-molecular fraction content by the current method (treatment with a 55% acetone-water mixture); (2) to determine the high-molecular fraction in the following way: (I) dissolve e.g. in a 58% acetone - water mixture at 60° and then cool to 20° so that the high-molecular fraction is precipitated and can be determined; (3) to determine the low-acetyl fraction by treating (I) with boiling ethanol; (4) to determine the high-scetyl fraction content by treating (I) with methylene chloride. The method of analysis is described, and analysis data for four samples of (I) are given (Table). There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

TUYEV. V.G., inzh.; VEREDIETOV. T.G., inzh.

Loading ties and short pieces of lumber using a "cap."

Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.5:60-62 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Railreads—Treight cars)

(Loading and unleading)

(Lumber—Transportation)

DOZHIKOV, M.; PONOMAREV, V.; TIFBONOV, A., EORF, M., VEHIDIRICV, V.

Training aparla. Pats. Avv. trenap. 49 to 9:45-42 3 45.
(MIPA 18:9)

107-57-1-44/60

AUTHOR: Venediktov, V. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Inductionless Potentiometer. Experience Exchange. (Bezynduktsionnyy potentsiometr. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 1, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A suggestion is given for rewinding a conventional potentiometer strip so as to minimize its inductance.

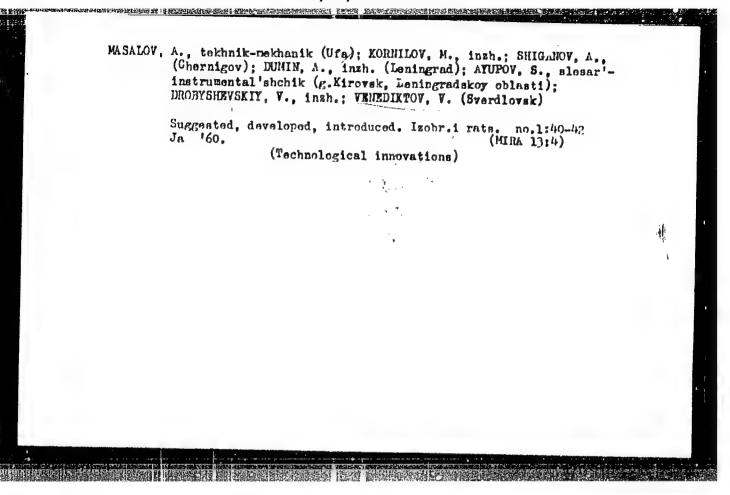
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VENEDIKTOV, V.

Maintenance of automobiles in a training unit. Avt. transp. 37 no.5:54 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Direktor Dal'nevostochnogo uchebnogo kombinata. (Automobiles -- Maintenance and repair)



VEHEDIKTOV, V.

Object method of teaching used in driving schools. Ayt. transf.

(EL M 10:8)

1. Direktor Drl'neventochnogo uchelmogo kombinata.

(Autorobile irivers)

ACC NR: AP6025661

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0126/0127

INVENTOR: Venediktov, V. A.; Vasil'yev, Yu. A.; Popov, N. I.; Markelov, Ye. V.; Veynolat, M. Kn.; D'yakov, A. P.; Shishakov, K. I.; Yusim, L. Ya.; Skvortsov, A. M.; Kireyev, Yu. A.; Guzanov, G. N.; Gerasimovich, S. G.

生 自己的经验的 电影大学国际中心 自动感情:特殊的关系的关系,但然后还是能够是这种理论的。但这些,是他这些未决定的是他的情况,但是是是是不是的人类的一个人,

ORG: None

TITIE: A fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. Class 47, No. 183539 [announced by the Turbine Motor Plant (Turbomotornyy zavod)]

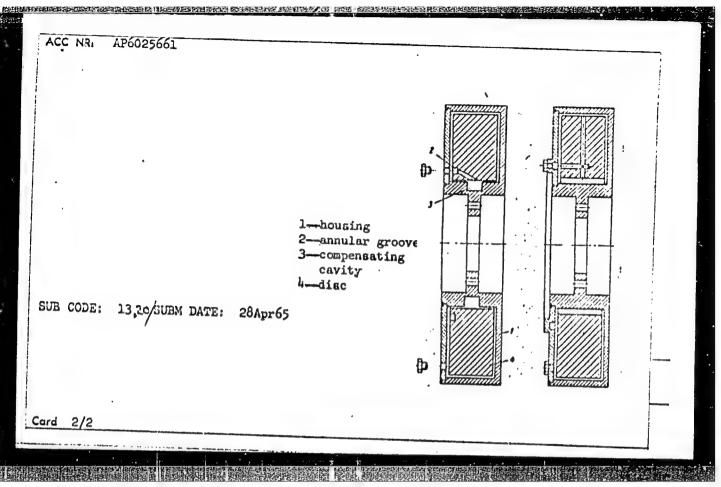
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 126-127

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, hydraulic device, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. The unit consists of a housing with a hole for fluid delivery and a movable annular disc with a compensating cavity set inside the housing. The installation is designed for more reliable and simpler filling of the unit with fluid by providing the faces of the disc or the internal surface of the housing opposite the hole for fluid delivery with at least one annular groove connected to the compensating cavity by channels in the disc body.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621-752.2

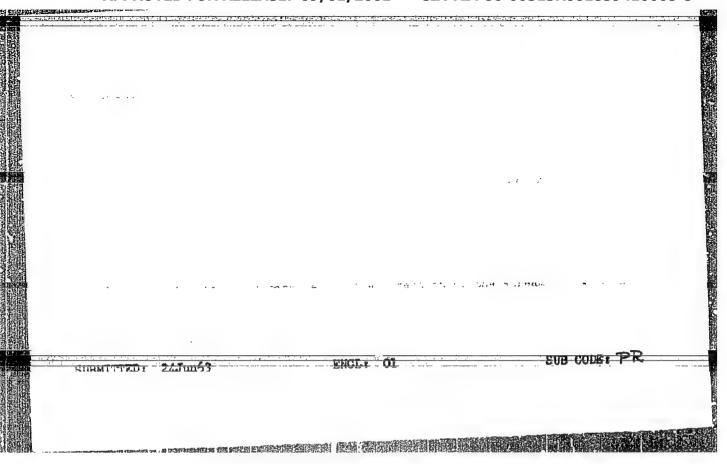


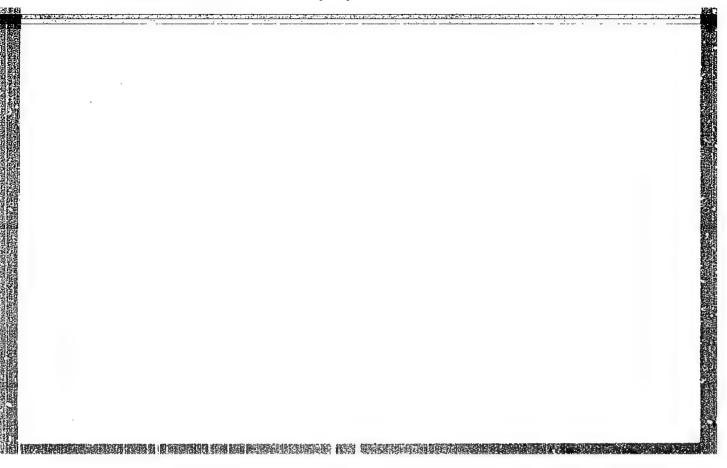
VENEDIKTOV, V.D., inzh.

Study of the operation of a birotational turbine in a two-phase

Study of the operation of a birotational turbine in a two-phase

flow with liquid particles. Teploenergetika ll no.2:24-28 F





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VENEDIKTQV, V.N., inzh.; ZELENIN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of electronic computers for studying the temperature fields of steam turbing rotors. Teploenergetika 9 no.11:18-22 N 162.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Impellers—Thermal properties) (Electronic computers)

NVENTOR: Venediktov, V	. D.
	η ⁰ 1
TITLE: An axial steam t No. 180195	turbine with rotating stator. Class 14,
1966. 12	promyshlennyye obraztay, tovarnyye znaki, no.
TOPIC TAGS: turbine st	ator, steam turbine rtificate has been issued for an axial steam tator (see Pig. 1). To assure its operation
turbine with rotating s	rtificate has been issued for an axial tooms tator (see Pig. 1). To assure its operation
	UDC: 621.165.51-25

23290-66 CC NR: AP601	2110	0
		Fig. 1. Axial steam turbine
		1 - Stator; 2 - moisture offtake.
		content, the stator is equipped
on steam hav	Orio, art. has: 1 t	ure content, the stator is equipped ration and continuous removal of [WH]
donestion		
SUB CODE:	O/ SUBH DATE: 10Jun63	/ ATD PRESS:4230
SUB CODE:	10/ SUBH DATE: 10Jun63	/ ATD PRESS:4230
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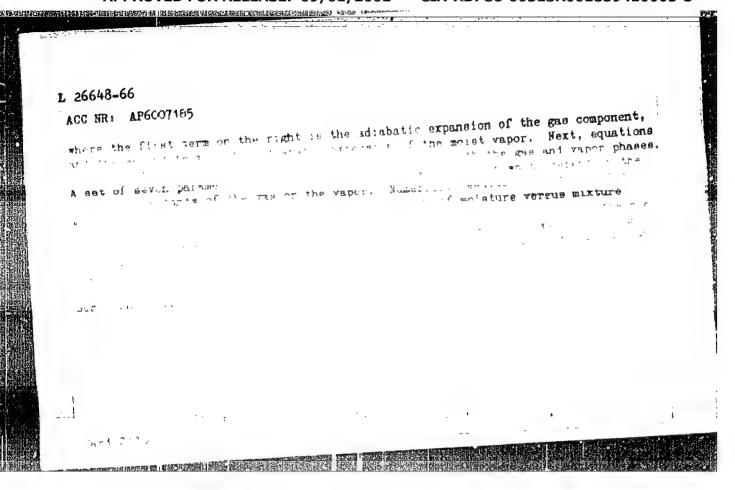
CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizi heakiy

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, nozzle, equilibrium flow, rapor condensation, adiabatic expansion, ideal gas, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The equilibrium flow of a gan-vapor mixture inside a nozzle is investigated analytically. It is assumed that this mixture is homogeneous and that the flow is one-dimensional. It is also assumed that there is no heat transfer to the inozzle walls, that the initial vapor is dry and saturated, and that both components inozzle walls, that the initial vapor is dry and saturated, and that both components can be treated as ideal gases. The energy of the mixture expansion is expressed by can be treated.

Here green of the mixture expansion is expressed by can be treated.



5/096/62/000/011/001/006 E194/E413

Venediktov, V.N., Engineer, AUTHORS:

Zelenin, V.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

The digital computer investigation of the temperature distribution in a steam turbine rotor TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.11, 1962, 18-22 A previous article (M.A.Kasparov and the present authors: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.1, 1961) gave computer-calculated nomograms for determining temperatures and stresses in simple cylindrical rotors. The temperature distribution in the rotor is found by solving the equation of heat conduction in cylindrical coordinates, with boundary conditions giving the temperature as a function of the time and the distance along the rotor and giving the value of the heat transfer coefficient at the rotor surface, Calculation of the temperature stresses is a separate problem involving the solution of the biharmonic equation for the stress. function ϕ , using the temperature distribution given by the solution of the heat equation. As the boundary conditions are unknown, the equation is solved by successive approximations. Card 1/3

s/096/62/000/011/001/006 E194/E413

The digital computer ...

A simplified method of determining the stress on the rotor bore is explained and for the present problem the stress equation need only be solved near the region where the above stress is a maximum. A numerical method of solving the heat equation by the method of finite differences is described. to calculate the temperature and stress distributions in a Numerous variants were solved including differences in initial rotor temperature, surface heat transfer coefficient and equation for the temperature of the medium. A flow chart of the computer programme is given. A single variant could be solved on the Strela computer in about 20 minutes. A similar problem was also solved on the faster BBCM-2 (BESM-2) Some of the results obtained are plotted including the temperature distribution at the instant of maximum temperature stress and graphs of temperature as a function of time at various points in the rotor are given. The temperatures and stresses are compared with nomograms for hollow cylinders (Energomashinostroyenive, no.1, 1961) with appropriate boundary conditions. the nomogram gave excessive error in determining the temperature Card 2/3

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The digital computer ...

S/096/62/000/011/001/006 E194/E413

stress under the regulator stage of the turbine, but calculations by the nomogram were sufficiently accurate at rotor positions where there were no discs. There are 6 figures.

Card 3/3

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S/114/61/000/001/001/009 E194/E3_5

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Kasparov, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Deceased), Zelenin, V.M., Candidate of Technical AUTHORS:

地名美国格兰·

Sciences and Venediktov, V.N., Engineer

Computer Investigation of Temperature Distribution TITLE

and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

Energomashimostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 1-5 PERIODICAL:

In determining their temperature distribution and temperature stresses, steam- and gas-turbine rotors of simple shape are sometimes considered as hollow cylinders of infinite length. The temperature distribution is then found by solving the unidimensional equation of transient thermal conductivity represented in cylindrical coordinates and written as Eq. (1), In solving Eq. (1), the initial conditions are the temperature distribution in the body at the initial time. In the problem under consideration the initial temperature is taken to be the same at all part. of the rotor. The boundary conditions depend on the temperature of the surrounding medium and on the heat-trans Card 1/5

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Computer Investigations of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

coefficient between the medium and the surface of the cylinder. It is assumed that the temperature of the surrounding medium rises instantaneously from its initial to its final value at zero time. With these boundary conditions the temperature at the surface of the cylinder is found from Eq. (2). In order to make Eq. (1) more universal, the problem should be solved in dimensionless coordinates and criteria of similarity. These are given as: relative temperature ratio of internal to external radius of the cylinder. Fourier's criterion.

Bio 's criterion. Expression (1) is then obtained in the form of Expression (4). Solution of the Fourier equation in criterial form makes it possible to extend it to hollow cylinders of various sizes with various temperatures of media and body.

media and body.

In order to solve the problem on a computer. Eqs. (3) and Card 2/5

8/114/61/000/001/001/009 E194/E355

Computer Investigations of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

(4) must be written in finite differences. doing this is explained and expression (14) is derived for the inner surface and expression (15) for the outer surface. These formulae were used to calculate the temperature stresses on a "Strela" computer. The temperature distributions and temperature stresses were calculated for the conditions of design and operation of stationary turbines. With the conditions chosen it is stated that the error in calculating the integral in Formulae (14) and (15) by the trapezium method gives an error of less than + 10%. An error of this order in determining temperature stresses is quite acceptable in engineering practice. The results of the computer calculations were used to construct nomograms of change of relative temperature on the internal and external surfaces of the cylinder. It has also been shown that the nomograms can easily be used to determine

Card 3/5

Card 4/5

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Computer Investigations of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

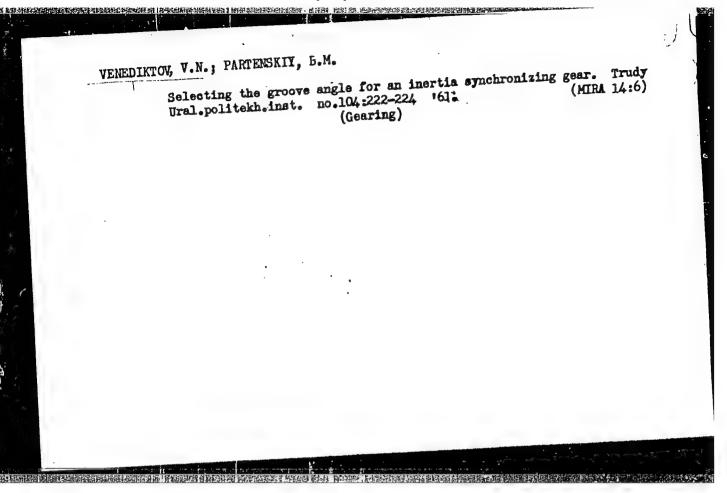
temperature stresses in the rotor when the temperature of the medium that heats the rotor varies according to a linear law along the length of the rotor. As this case is often met in practice; the nomograms for the study of temperature distributions and temperature stresses in turbine rotors can be widely employed. A numerical example of use of the nomogram to determine the temperature and stress is then given. In order to check temperature stresses in designing turbines and selecting starting conditions for power installations it is necessary to have a convenient method of determining the maximum temperature stresses in the turbine rotors. The computer calculations were used to construct combined nomograms to determine the maximum values of temperature stress in rotors of simple cylindrical shape. By means of the nomograms which are given in Fig. 2, various kinds of problem may be solved. For example, under turbine

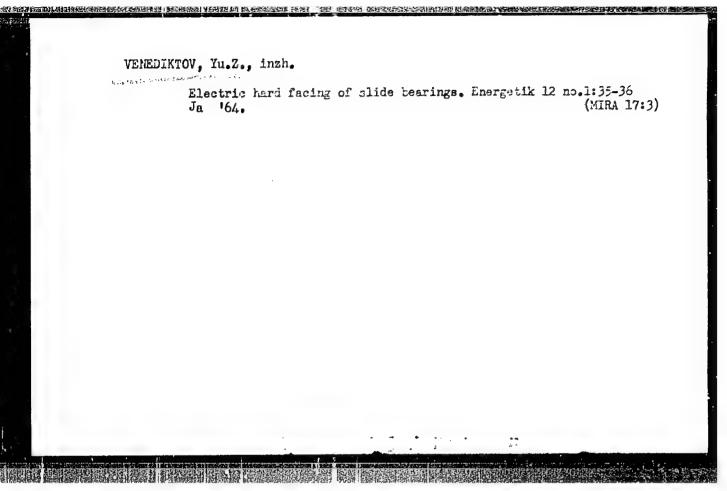
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Computer Investigation of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

operating conditions, given the dimensions of the rotor and the heat-transfer coefficient at its surface the magnitude and time of occurrence of the maximum temperature stresses can be calculated. The method of doing this is briefly explained. The nomograms can also be used simply and quickly to solve the inverse problem of assessing the heat transfer coefficient on the rotor surface from known values of temperature stress, rotor size and heating conditions and also to solve a number of other problems Calculation with these nomograms is much simpler than analytical calculations When using the nomograms to calculate temperature stresses in rotors of more complicated meriodional section, use should be made of experimental correction factors or individual solution programmes should be drawn up for each particular problem on a computer. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

Card 5/5





VENEDIKTOV, IV. C

AID P - 1963

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 12/25

Author : Venediktov, Yu. Z.

Title : Repair of the crankgear of a locomobile.

Periodical: Energetik, 4, 24-25, Ap 1955

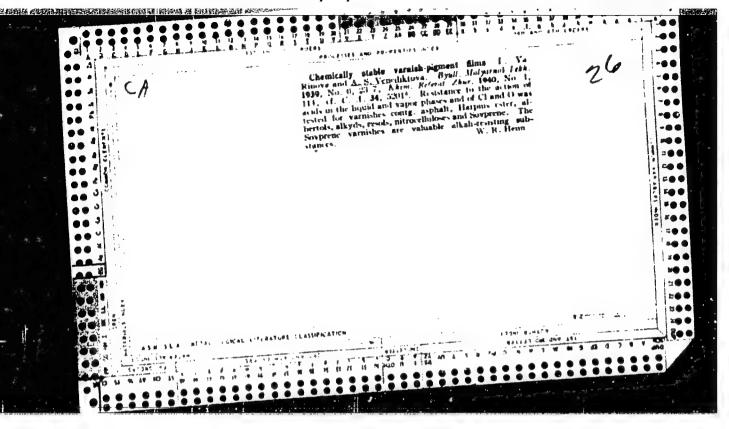
Abstract : The author describes a simplified method of repair

which he developed. One drawing.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

: UBSR Q Country : Farm Animals. Catogory :Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96865 Cattle. Abs. Jour : Venediktova, A. M. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of* Author :The Frequency of Feeding Calves of Nursing Institut. Titlo : Vses. n.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstva, 1957, No 2 Orig Pub. (4), 15-18 : Calves which at the age of 2 months were changed from being mursed and fed 4 times daily to Abstract 3 times daily were not inferior in terms of their average daily weight gains (808-810 g), the digestibility of mutritive substances in their rations, the utilization of nitrogenous substances in rations, of carbon, energy and minerals to calves which were fed 4 times daily 1/1 *Animal Husbandry. card: 30



VENEDIKTOVA, M.G.; KOLOMENISKAYA, Ye.A.; GRUSHIMA, A.G.

A DESCRIPTION OF STREET STREET, STREET

Changes in the cardiovascular system in myasthenia. Trudy 1-go MMI 24:169-176 '63 (MIMA 17:3)

Investigating meas a energy rouselty moisture extension from empliantly trum advirels. Inch.-fiz. znur. 9 m. 2000-200 S. U.

1. Institut evtoratiki, Kiyev.

VENEDIKTOVA, R.I.; VLASEJKO, I.V.

Extraction method of determining the moisture of free-flowing materials. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1332 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

Vale - 2 A 16 11, A.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4853

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Radiyevyy institut.

Radiokhimicheskiy analiz produktov deleniya; sbornik statey (Radiochemical Analysis of Fission Products; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. 134 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Radiyevyy institut imeni V. G. Khlopina.

Ed.: Yu. M. Tolmachev, Prof., Doctor of Chemical Sciences

PURPGSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons concerned with the radiochemical analysis of radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The series of studies contained in this collection were carried out at the Radiyevyy institut imeni V. G. Khlopina AN SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin AS USSR). They are

Card-1/6-

Radiochemical Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/4853

concerned with the determination of fission yields during the splitting of U²³⁵, U²³⁸, and Pu²³⁹ into 14 MeV neutrons and fission neutrons. Individual studies deal with radiochemical methods of separation and purification of the following fission products: Sr⁸⁹, Sr⁹⁰, Zr⁹⁵, Zr⁹⁷, Mo⁹⁹, Mc¹⁰¹, Mo¹⁰², Ru¹⁰³, Ru¹⁰⁶, Pd¹¹², Ag¹¹¹, Cd¹¹⁵, Sb¹²⁵, Te¹³², J¹³², Ba¹³⁹, Ba¹⁴⁰, and La¹⁴⁰, as well as of the following isotopes: Ca⁴⁵, Co⁵⁵, As⁷⁴, Au¹⁹⁶, Au¹⁹⁸, Tl²⁰², Tl²⁰⁴, Po²¹⁰, and U²³⁷. The separation and quantitative determination of most isotopes were based on the isotope dilution method. The chemical operations for each of the isotopes were carried out at time intervals that depended on the radioactive transformation of the isotopes. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Tolmachev, Yu. M. On the Radiochemical Method for the Determination of Fission Yields

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3

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AUTHORS:

Protopopov, A. N., Tolmachev, G. M., SOV/89-5-2-5/36

Ushatskiy, V. N., Venediktova, R. V., Krisyuk, I. T.,

Rodionova, L. P., Yakovleva, G. V.

TITLE:

Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments Resulting From the Fission of U²³⁵, U²³⁸ and Pu²³⁹ Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons (Raspredeleniye oskolkov po massam pri delenii U235, U238, Pu239

neytronami s energiiyey 14,6 Mev)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 130-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The reaction $H^3(d,n)He^4$ served as a neutron source, the deuterons being accelerated up to 170 kV. Irradiation of the nuclei to be fissioned took place by means of a medium neutron flux of 5. 108 n/cm².sec. Irradiation lasted from some minutes up to 8 hours. Separation of the fission products was carried out by the method of isotopic dilution. The separated elements were brought into anhydrous or non-hygroscopic compounds the absolute

β-activity of which was measured with respect to the saturation activity of Mo⁹⁹. The following relative yields were measured:

Card 1/3

nduced by	14,6 MeV	Fission of U235 Neutrons	, U ²³⁰ and Pu ²³⁹	SOV/89-5-2-5/36
	90	_U 235	_Մ 238	_{Pu} 239
rd 2/3	Sr ⁸⁹ Sr ⁹¹ Zr ⁹⁵ Zr ⁹⁷ Mo ⁹⁰ Mo ¹⁰¹ Mo ¹⁰² Ru ¹⁰⁵ Ag ¹¹¹	0,86±0,04 0,96±0,07 0,97±0,04 1,16±0,05 1 - 0,28±0,02 0,22±0,01 0,22±0,02	0,55±0,03 0,65±0,05 0,93±0,04 1,02±0,05 1 0,99±0,04 0,71±0,08 0,39±0,03 0,18±0,01 0,16±0,01	0,44±0,02 0,49±0,03 - 0,96±0,04 1 - - 0,34±0,02

duced by 14,6 MeV	Neutrons		
	_U 235	_U 238	Pu ²³⁹
Ca ¹¹⁵	0,21+0,01	0,16±0,01	0,28±0,02
I ¹³¹	0,83 <u>+</u> 0,05	0,91 <u>±</u> 0,05	-
Ba140	0,86±0,04	0,80 <u>+</u> 0,04	0,64+0,03

The half-life of Mo⁹⁹ was measured separately: $T_{1/2} = 67.2\pm0.2$ h. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

sov/89-5-2-5/36

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1958

Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments

Resulting From the Fission of U235, U238 and Pu239

Card 3/3

PROTOPOPOV, A.M.; TOLMACHEV, G.M.; USHATSKIY, V.M.; VENKDIKTOVA, R.V.;
KRISTUK, I.T.; RODICHOVA, L.P.; YAKOVLEVA, G.V.

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(Fission products)

(Mass spectrometry)

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(Uranium fluorides) (Complex compounds)

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(MIRA 18:1)
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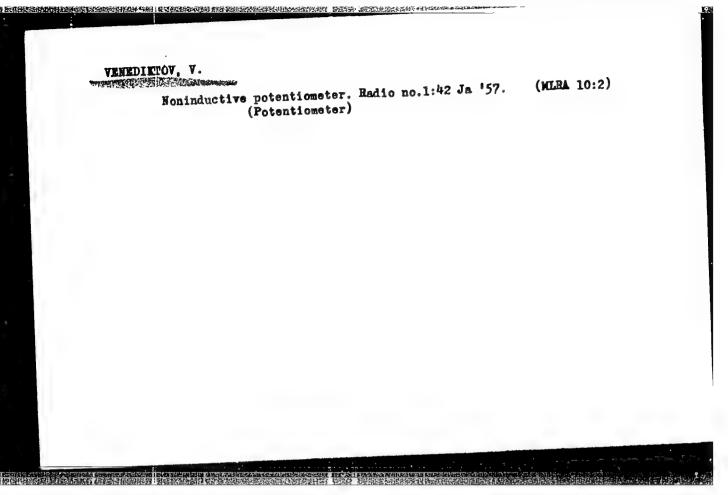
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prepodavatel', retsenzent; FROLOVA, V.K., retsenzent;

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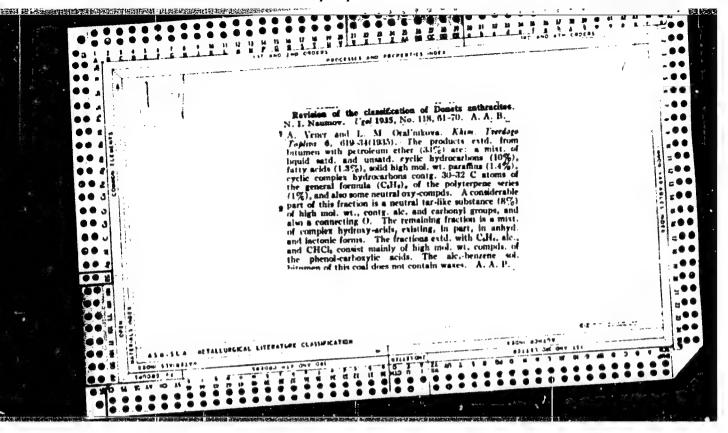
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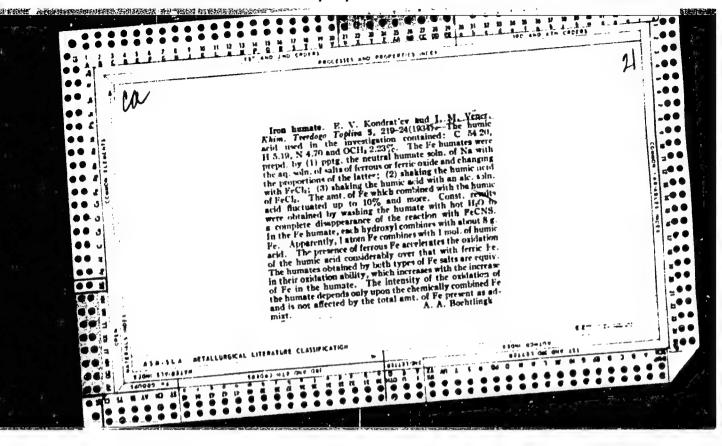


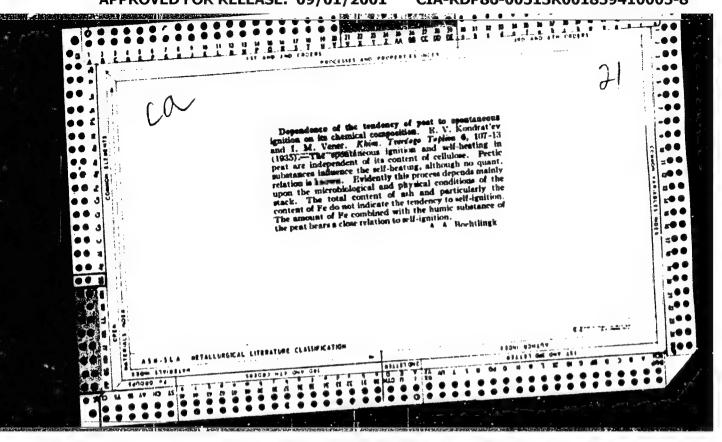




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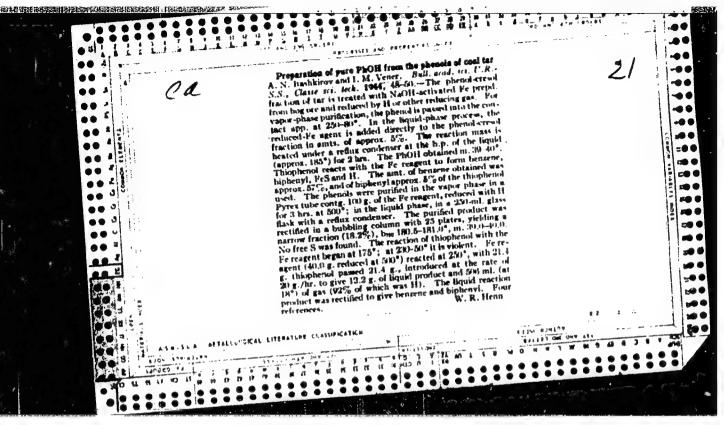
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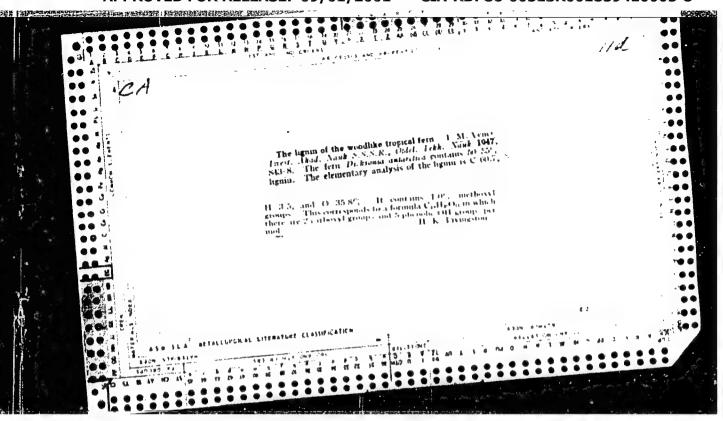
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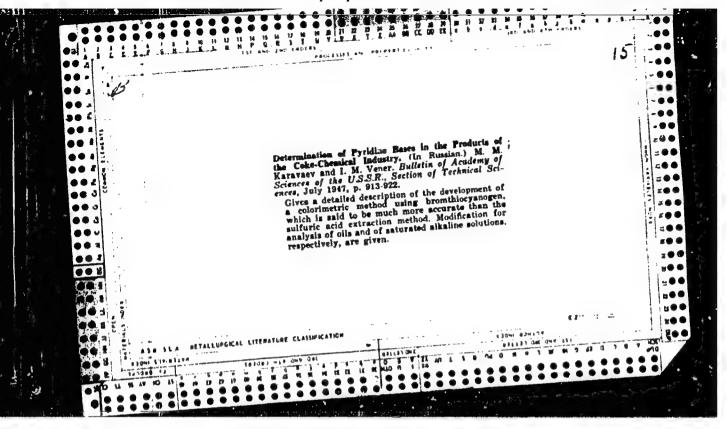
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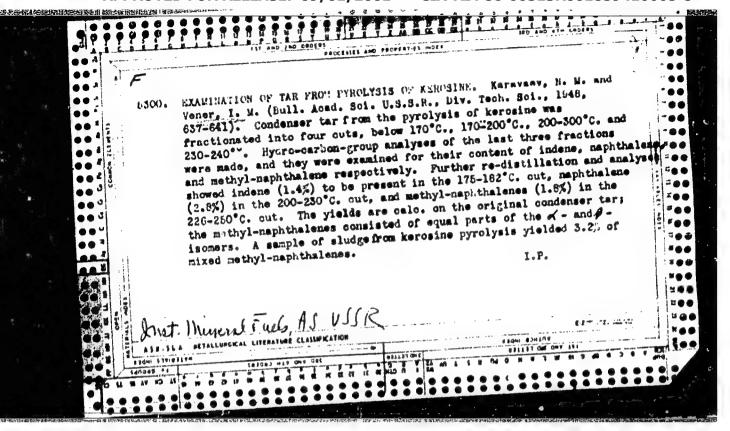
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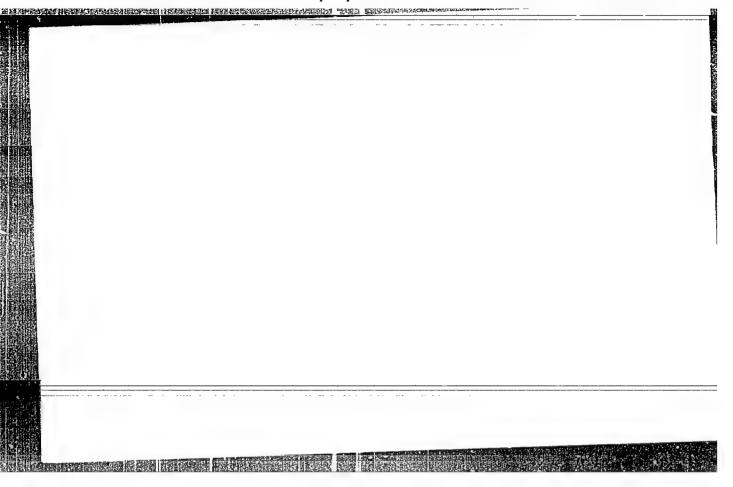


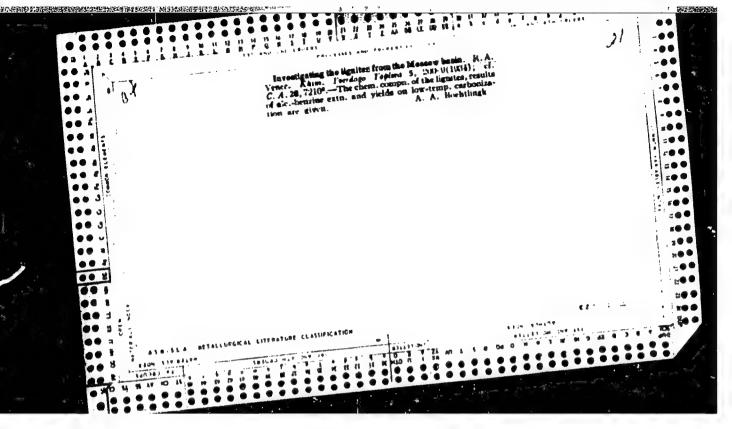


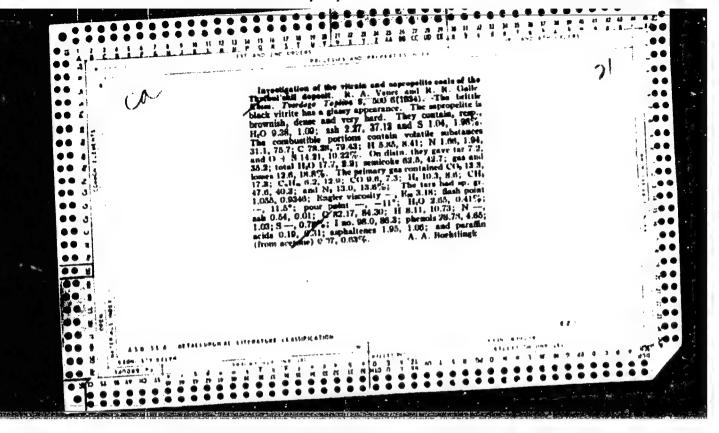


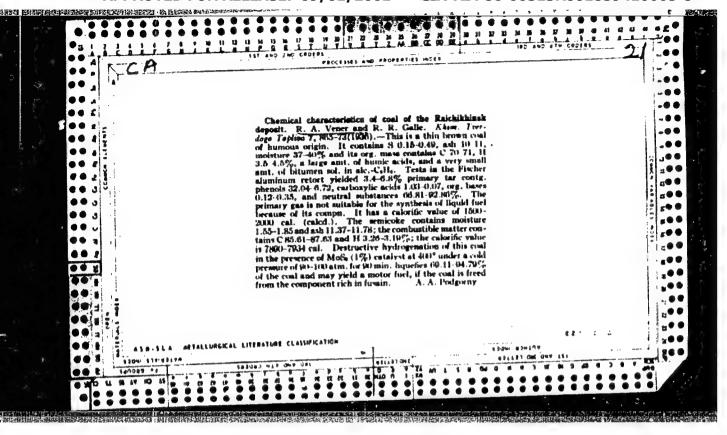


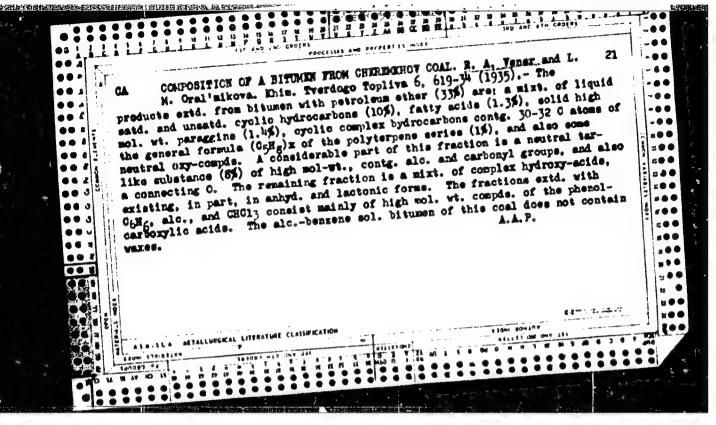


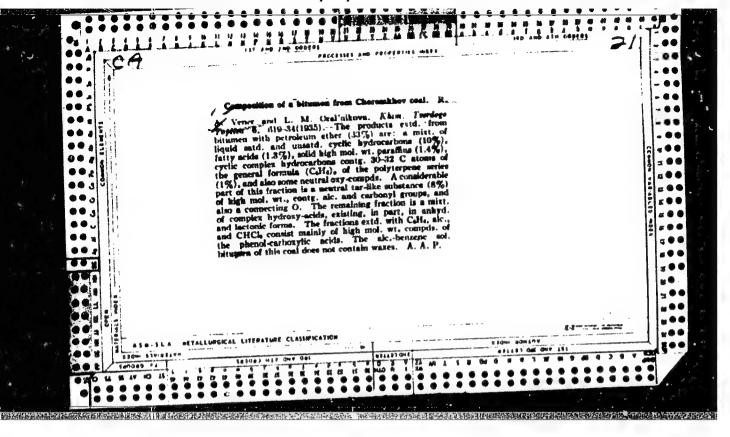


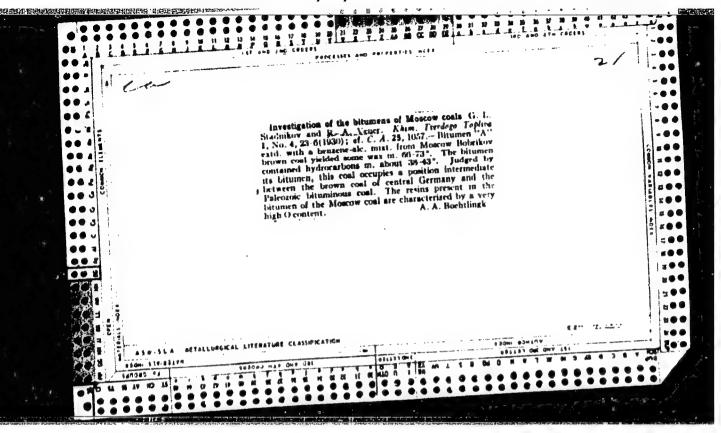


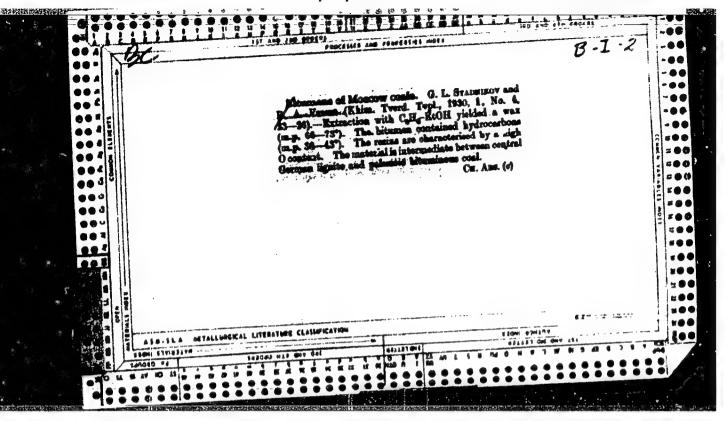










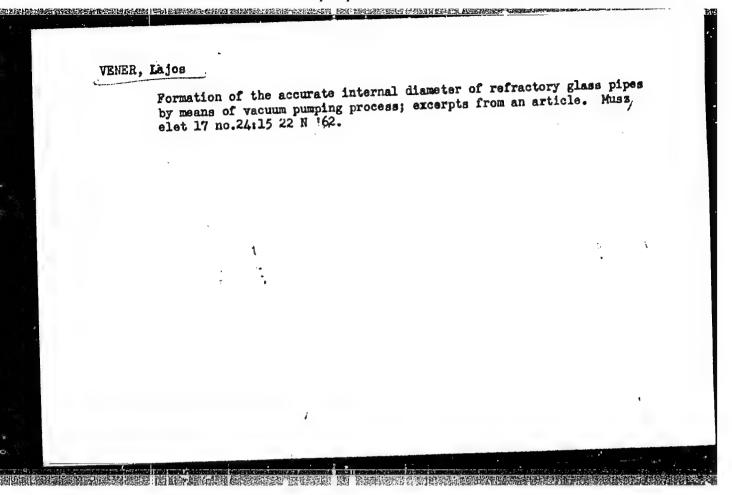


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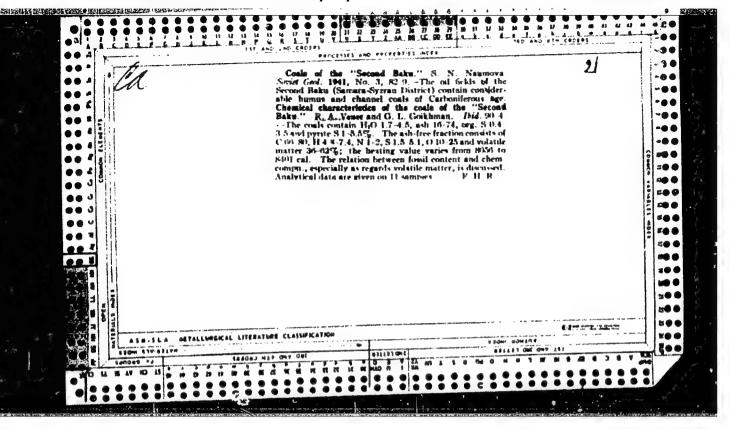
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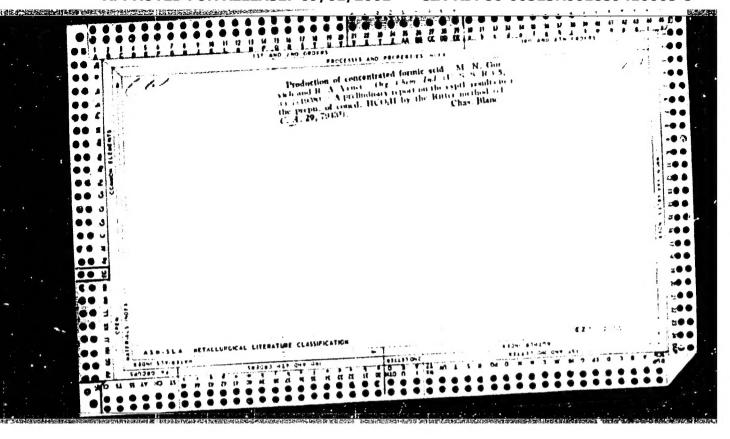
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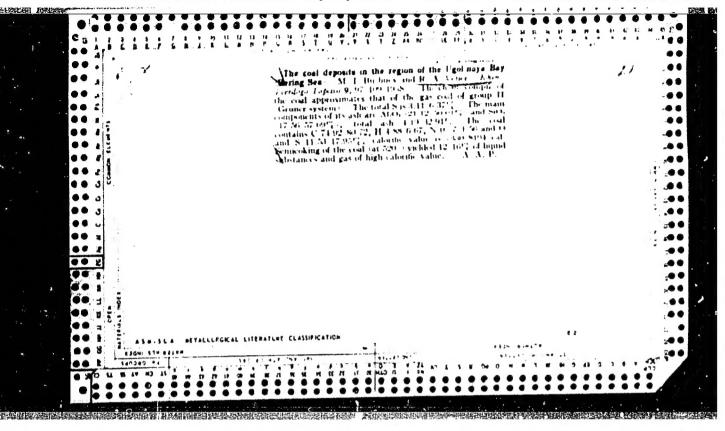
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